COLER TO PHILOSOPHERS.

TELLS THEM THAT TUNNELS ARE BETTER THAN BRIDGES.

Also That Money Spent for Property That Pays a Certain Income Ought Not to Be Charged Against the Debt Limit-Judge Watson Praises Him-Speech by Slensby.

Comptroller Coler addressed that unique body known as the Brooklyn Philosophical Society at its meeting in the Long Island Business College Building in South Eighth street. Williamsburg, yesterday on "The City of New York." He advocated the building of tunnels and deprecated the building of bridges, saying that most of the money to be spent for bridges would go to people who had received information of the probable location of the bridge approaches in plenty of time to buy up all the land in that vicinity and hold it for an exorbitant price. Mr. Coler said a tunnel could be built from the City Hall to the Narrows for \$6,000,000, while no bridge could be constructed that would carry people to Staten Island, Mr. Coler told the Philosophical Society how the Ramapo water people were going to get the city to pay them for a supply of water for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx \$5,000,000 a year. He told them why he thought the charter ought to be changed so that money spent by the city in acquiring property that would pay a certain income to the city would not be charged against the debt limit. Mr. Coler said that he thought that some of the people who profess to be earnestly desirous of reforming the city seem to be limited to proving that the city is too dangerous a place for any conservative person to live in, whereas it is the safest city in the world. The Comptroller illustrated his ideas on the feasibility of turnel construction by the present rapid transit contract, and said there was no reason why five or ten such tun-

geous to the people. Everything the Comptroller said was listened When the philosophers were to closely. through applauding President Joseph Warwick threw the subject at the audience for discussion. Ex-Police Justice Watson at once went to the platform. He rejoiced in everything the Comptroller had said and lashed the bosses eloquently. He called the Comptroller a political accident.

nels should not be built on terms as advanta-

'How long," he cried, pointing at Mr. Coler, "will this brave official continue to exist politically? Only so long as he is supported by the encouragement of your open approval and of oncouragement of your open approval and of your votes. [Everybody applauded.] How long will you people who applaud him support him? How great a part do you take in the politics of this city? Wny, I tell you now that the Comptroller's political doom has long ago been sealed. He is even now in articulo reactic?

mortis."
While the Comptroller covered the side of his face with his hand and seemed to be moved by much emotion, Judge Watson went on to explain that the only true democratic government in this country was in the New England States and on the eastern end of Long Island. Up rose a man out of the audience.
"I want to ask you"—he began.
"Sit down sir," said Mr. Warwick.
"I only wanted to ask"—insisted the man.
"You are out of order, sir," shouted Mr. Warwick.

Oh, let him talk : I don't care," growled Judge Watson.
"I wont,"snapped the presiding officer, "He's
eut of order and he's got to sit down."
The man sat down, murmuring apologetically that he only wanted to ask a very simple

Judge Watson told of a wicked Justice of the guestion.

Judge Watson told of a wicked Justice of the Peace of the county of Kings who during the Justice's term as a member of the Board of Supervisors tried one man nineteen times in one afternoon for the same offence and collected fees of the county for each trial. He denounced the wicked J. P. roundly and said that such intelligent people as composed the audience before him ought not to be moved to laughter by such a story, but to righteous rage.

The suppressed questioner in the audience rose half out of his chair and shouted without waiting for permission this time:
"Well, sir, did you put him in jail, and if not why not?"
The Judge explained rather warmly that he have knew of these crimes until many years

The Judge explained rather warmly that he never knew of these crimes until many years afterward, and that, when the scandal was made known, the people of Brooklyn promptly elected the bad man, to high public office. He told how the courts had condemned the Long Island Water Supply Company, but because some men with pulls, well known to himself, and to the Comptroller, had exerted their influence, the Municipal Assembly refused to carry out the orders of the courts. He turned and asked the Comptroller if this statement was not true.

was not true.
The Comptroller gave no sign.
Task you then," said the speaker, "if the fong Island Water Supply Company was not condemned by the Supreme Court?" The Comptroller nodded.
Task you whether the city authorities have made any endeavor to carry out that order of the court?"

Task you whether the city authorities have made any endeavor to carry out that order of the court?"

Mr. Coler made some answer in a low tone. The speaker turned to the audience and said: "He says the matter is in doubt. The Corporation Counsel has not yet written an opinion. He has had the thing two years, my friends, and he has had no time to write an opinion for his clients, the people of the city of New York. "Such men as Comptroller Coler," said Judge Watson in conclusion, "offer a great opportunity to the people of this city to have good men administer their affairs. If he is nominated for Mayor I will vote for him and work for him, although I am an old-time Republican. And so will my old friend and colleague, the chairman of this meeting."

The speech was loudly applaude! Judge Watson was followed by Member Slensby of the society, who may be remembered as the man who went to sleep in a barber's chair not long ago, and in his sleep was robbed of his flowing whiskers by the barber. The incident was afterward discussed at a meeting of the Philosophical Society. Yesterday Mr. Slensby was exercised because he thought the municipality had no business to build railroads. He was of the opinion that railroads were risky things to go into. He thought that the Rapid Transit road would be the financial ruin of the city of New York. He said nevertheless that Comptroller Coler meant well and was honest, and he respected him for his good intentions. Mr. Slensby's remarks were cheer ully received. Clinton Furbish said that he disagreed with Judge Watson's diagnosis of Mr. Coler's condition. He was far from being in articule mortis, Mr. Furbish said on the contrary there was every reason to believe that the honorable gentle man would live to dance on the political graves of the men who were opposing him how.

Mr. Coler answered Mr. Slensby briefly by saving that the graveted Mr. Slensby briefly by saving that the graveted Mr. Slensby briefly by saving that the graveted Mr.

Mr. Coler answered Mr. Slensby briefly by saying that the greatest bankers in the world were among the bidders for the Rapid Transit contract. He was not at liberty to mention names, but he would say that the people who were behind August Belmont & Co. were bankers known all over the world. Mr. Coler said that he had started in life as a comparatively rich man, and that he had to confess that it was because those who had gone before him had made good use of franchises. He said that the East River floating drydock property, purchased and put into condition by the city at a cost of \$500,000, was already wanted by two steamship companies who were willing each toppay \$25,000 rental a year for it. As to the prospect that the Rapid Transit road was a new and perflous adventure for the city, he said that he understood from the associates of the contractor that it was the intention of the constructing company to turn the operation of the road over to one of the existing street railroad systems and that the matter was already understood.

"As to my political death," added the Comptroller, "which has been so freely predicted, I have merely this to say; I was fairly well off when I came into office, and I think I can get does not worry me a great deat."

Brooklyn Labor Mên Uphold Coler. Mr. Coler answered Mr. Slensby briefly by

Brooklyn Labor Men Uphold Coler.

District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn passed resolutions yesterday deploring the attitude of the Central Federated Union of New York toward Comptroller Coler. The resolutions de-care the Comptroller is doing his best to pro-teet the city from unjust demands.

Want Government to Build All Its Own Warships.

A committee of workmen from the Brooklyn Navy Yard called on the Central Federated Union yesterday and thanked that body for indorsing the demand of the Navy Yard employees to have all warships built in the Government yards. The committee announced that a meeting of citizens favoring the project would be held to-morrow evening in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. It was also announced that a committee consisting of President Grout of the Municipal Council, Brooklyn, Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn and George H. Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, was going to Washington to advocate the request of the Navy Yard workmen. ployees to have all warships built in the Gov-

Miss Alice Nielsen in an Accident.

Indianapolis, March 4.-Miss Alice Nielsen was in a street collision here last night. She had just finished her rôle in "A Fortune Teller," and, hastily changing her gown, jumped into a carriage and told the driver to hasten to the station for a Chicage train. In making a turn the cab came into violent collis-ion with a street car. Miss Nielsen was shaken up and frightened. The hack was nearly de-

ENGEL BALL WILL BE SWELL.

Live Geese in Fancy Coops to Adorn the Walls-Dress Suits the Rule.

The Martin Engel Association met yesterday afternoon in the club rooms at Grand and Ludlow streets and completed arrangements for its annual ball, which is to be held next Friday night in Tammany Hall. More than a business meeting, however, the gathering was a reception in honor of the Hon, Martin Engel. Ike Von Leer, Capt. Charlie Cramer of Allen street and Rosey the lawyer, who recently returned from Hot Springs, Ark. It was their first appearance at any public function since their return and the club rooms were

crowded in anticipation of it. "Gentlemen," said Rosey the lawyer when the meeting was in order, "we are here for business to-day. It is our intention to make our ball one of the grandest events that ever took place in New York. Perhaps you don't realize it, but this association has become a factor in national politics. While at the Hot Springs we were all sounded by leading Populists as to our standing on the silver question and they all got stuck on us when we told them that we hung out in a hotel in Essex street where the floor was paved with silver dollars. Those Populists out there are men after our own hearts. They wear whiskers like our constituents in 'de Ate', and one of the fellows who is connected with the Middle-ofthe-Road movement assured me that in the event of Bryan's election I might get into his Cabinet as Attorney-General. This would be grand recognition of our work in the cause of Democracy, and I also wish to say now that in such a case I would endeavor to do my duty by these grand and glorious United States as I have done in a legal sense by the Essex Mar-

these grand and glorious United States as I have done in a legal sense by the Essex Market Bar Association."

"Hooray fer Rossy." shouted Gas Works Myers, jumping on a chair and waving his hat. The response was all that could have been desired.

"Now to business," continued Rossy, his face aglow with anticipation of the honors approaching him. "We will hear the reports of the committees on the ball. The organization would be pleased to hear from Henry J. Goldsmith, chairman of the committee on dress."

"Gentlemen." said Goldsmith, "those of us who own dress suits of course will wear them. Those who don't will be compelled to hire them. No gentlemen will be allowed on the floor without dress suits, I therefore advise the gents present to immediately make arrangements to hire the suits, as the time is short and it may be hard work to get some of you fitted."
"Gentlemen" said Bottles Bottlestone chair.

rangements to hire the suits, as the time is short and it may be hard work to get some of you fitted."

"Gentlemen," said Bottles Bottlestone, chairman of the Committee on Birds, "everything is fixed. Last year, you all remember, our hired canary birds were playfully removed as souvenirs. We will have stuffed canary birds this year, which will be well fastened to the wall. It will be useless for any gent to try and remove them. In addition we will have 200 live chickens and 100 geese in fancy wood coops around the wall and the approaches to it. This will give a beautiful effect, and will make us feel at home when they cackle."

John Leipsinger, chairman of the Committee on Invitations, announced that William Jennings Bryan, George Fred Williams, Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Tim D. Sullivan and Tim P. Sullivan, the Rev. Billy Leonard, the Hon. Pat Farley, Silver Dollar Deryfuss, Coroner Bausch, Mayor Van Wyck, the Hon. John F. Carroll, Pat Connelly, the Mayor of Poverty Hollow, and "other main guys from the Democratic Club" had been invited, but nobody need be disappointed if some of them didn't come. As a special mark of distinction to the Hon. Dry Dollar Sullivan and the younger Tim, automobiles would be sent to meet them at the Grand Central Station. Policemen would wait at the ferries for the others. The Committee on Etiquette reported that any man caught eating fool with a knife at the supper table would be ejected.

"Now, gents," was Rosey's final admonition

food with a three colors, "Now, gents," was Rosey's final admonition when the reports of the committees had been adopted. "remember that when you are in Tammany Hall you are not on the Bowery. If this affair goes off successfully I am morally certain that McDonald will let us get into the

CHEERS FOR TENNYSON AND GRUBER. After a Debate in Which the Boers Had the Best of It.

The Tennyson Literary Circle had its seventh nniversary debate and entertainment in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The large audience listened with pleasure to piano and violin selections, addresses and recitations, but the greatest interest centred in the debate. The question was: "Is the Boer Government ustified in its attitude toward England?" Julius Ritter opened for the affirmative with a brief history of past treaties between Great Britain and the Boers, and said that, although

Britain and the Boers, and said that, although England had long ago given up her rights to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic's government, her attitude since the discovery of gold in the Transvaal had forced Krüger to declare war.

Carl Levine, for the negative, denied that England's massing of troops was for other purpose than the protection of the Boers, as the treaty of 1881 put the two countries in the position of protector and protected, respectively, making a declaration of war on England's part impossible.

impossible.

Jacob R. Schiff, the next speaker, said that
the English had attempted to treat the Boers
as they had the Irish, enslave first their souls Max Leinkram said the Outlanders had the Max Leinkram said the Outlanders had the same grievance as the American colonists, taxation without representation.

After the summing up by both sides, the judges—ex-Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker and the Hon. Abe Gruber—announced their decision in favor of the affirmative. The members of the circle then assembled on the stage and gave three cheers for Lord Tennyson and three more for Abe Gruber. Those for the Colonel were the heartler.

FIRE CUT SHORT THE SHOW.

Sacred Concert Interrupted Yesterday Afternoon in Little Coney Island.

Fire gave some added excitement yesterday afternoon to that section of Manhattan which the police have named "Little Coney Island." at 110th street and Broadway. For perhaps the first time the district gave some justification for its name, in the celerity with which it put the fire behind it and resumed the sacred concert and beer selling. The Fowler sisters were doing a turn in the sacred concert programme during the week they are song-and-dance ar-(ists) at about 5:30 o'clock at Dietriech's Casino, when Stage Manager Burden smelled smoke back of the scenes. He found that there was a fire in the boiler house, a frame shanty in the rear of the building. He caused an alarm to be sounded and at the same time sent for all the waiters and had sem collect the twenty-seven portable fire extinguishers kept in the building and bring them into play

kept in the building and bring them into play on the fire.

Manager Burden had the Fowler sisters cut their turn short and the orchestra played the Star-Spangled Banner," which, as it was late in the afternoon, was taken to mean that the show was over. There were about one thousand persons in the place and they arose and sauntered out in a leisurely way. The arrival of the fire engines with their clatter, however, started some commotion and the audience still within made their way out then as rapidly as possible. There was no panic and nobody was hurt.

The waiters had kept the fire under control and the department speedily put it out. Some of the performers lost their costumes. Dietriech said his loss would be about \$3,500.

DOP SANG KONG SAN'S PRICES UP. Chinese Laundrymen Declare There's No

Money to Be Made at Old Rates. Representatives from the Laundrymen's Protective Union met the Chinese laundry organization, Dop Sang Kong San, at 28 Mott street yesterday, for a conference. The conference was private and when the interpreters came out they were oozing perspiration at every pore. The meeting, they said, had been very peaceful and harmonious. The rate of charges agreed upon last week had been ratified by all parties-ten cents for shirts and 2 cents each for collars and cuffs. These prices are about double what many of the Chinese laundrymen now charge. One of the delegates from Brooklyn made objection to the new scale on the ground that if he attempted to charge those rates in the neighborhood where he did business it would be construed by an outraged populace as an imposition by the grasping foreigner upon free-born American citizens, and he would have to expend all his decreased profits in putting armor-plated windows in his shop. Therefore he wished to stick to the old rates. Argument was brought to bear upon him and, it is said, his attention was called to half a brick and a hatchet produced as object lessons, whereupon he wring his puttail and said that he would obey the will of the majority.

A committee was appointed to see that all members of the association lived up to the new rates. Another Chinese laundry organization two verts ago established union rates for publication only and did business with true Oriental nonchalance at the same prices as before within a fortnight siter pledging themselves, but all the members say that the profit has gone out of washee washee at the old rates and that the higher ones will be upheld. cents for shirts and 2 cents each for collars

NEW YORK AS BAD AS EVER

DR. SCHAUFFLER SAYS VICE APPALLINGLY PREVALENT.

The Municipal Government Held Together by Plunder, He Declares, and Tammany Making No Attempt to Conceal Its Political Principles-Churches Lose Ground

In his introduction to the seventy-third annual report of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, just published, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., Vice-President of the society, attacks the present administration of municipal affairs. He declares that New York is "a stench to decent people and an abomination in the sight of God," because of its moral degradation.

"The last year of the nineteenth century has been entered upon." Dr. Schauffler writes, and as we look back over the past history of he New York City Mission and Tract Society we find great cause for gratitude to Almighty God for the way in which He has led us during these last three-fourths of a century. The changes which have taken place in New York city during that time are such as no one would have anticipated in 1825 (the year of the foundation of the society). From being an American city it has become strictly cosmopolitan; from being a practically Protestant community, it is now very largely Roman Catholic and Jewish as well as Protestant. "Europe has poured over its thousands and

tens of thousands, who have made both the old New York city and the 'Greater New York' their abiding home. That these heterogeneous masses of population should have become amalgamated as they are is a kind of modern miracle. Thanks to republican institutions. including especially our public school system. the racial antagonism instead of growing is

including especially our public school system, the racial antagonism instead of growing is diminishing, and a true national feeling is becoming more and more dominant.

"Not all the signs of the times, however, are encouraging. In our own city, the strength of the reform movement, under the mayorship of the Hon, William L. Strong, has very perceptibly waned. Tammany again regained power at the last election, and with a brazen-facedness that is truly appalling makes no attempt to conceal its political principles. "Plunder' is that which holds this city government together in this day. The condition of New York city to-day, judged from the standpoint of the social vice, or liquor traffic, or gambler's profession, is truly appalling. An enormous amount of testimony could very easily be gathered, showing the condition of this city at this time to be as bad as it ever has been, if indeed it is not worse.

"It is easy to point out the conditions of the town, but far more difficult to indicate remedies that might be applied. We suspect the town will have to drink to the full the bitter cup of its own mixing until it becomes so intoxicated with the iniquitous draught that it spews it out. Then, and only then, can reputable citizens look for a decent government. Then, and only then, can reputable citizens look for a decent government. Then, and only then, can reputable citizens look for a decent government. Then, and only then, can reputable citizens look for a decent government. Then, and only then bear to decent western republic cense to be a stench to decent people and an abomination in the sight of God. "Church life," Dr. Schauffler continues, "in this city during the past year has not been all that one could wish. While there have been signs of quickening here and there, on the whole evangelical denominations have lost ground. With the exception of the Episcopalians have gained some five thousand communicants during the past year, which is about 10 percent of their full membership. This gives them a pre-lominance o

END OF AMERICANISM IN FRANCE. Rector Pechenard Covertly Assails Advocates of the Doctrine in This Country.

The Rev. P. L. Péchenard, rector of the Catholic University of Paris, has an article in the current number of the North American Review on "The End of Americanism in France," that, it is believed, will reopen the controversy that so excited Roman Catholics n this country a year ago. This French cleric, by maintaining that Americanism consisted in the holding of opinions contrary to Catholic loctrine, makes what is regarded as a veiled attack on Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Keane and other Catholies of the so-called liberal school. He quotes Archbishop Corrigan in opposition to them, and this, it is feared by some Catholics, may lead to a renewal of the controversy, for it is thought the American prelates and their hamselves.

The Rev. Dr. Péchenard declares "Americansm implied a certain bending in the matter of logmatic affirmation, a separatist tendency with respect to the central ecclesiastical authority, a claim to a larger individual independence and a minimizing in the practises of the Christian, and especially the religious life." "The motive," he says, "which might practically have led certain American priests to resort to a certain minimizing or a certain prudent si lence does not exist in France. For from the silence does not exist in France. For if some members of the American clergy have considered that they might act with this sort of prudence, it was with a view to bringing back more easily into the bosom of the Courch dissenting brothren with whom they are engaged in controversy. Now in France this need does not exist, as Catholics and Protestants live side by side without discussing doctrine, and there is for the time being no appreciable effort at proselytism on one side or on the other.

and there is for the time being no appreciable effort at proselytism on one side or on the other.

"Upon the appearance of the French translation of the Life of Father Hecker," it was speedily denounced to the public as the embodiment of the new ideas. Ardent polemical writers unmasked its errors one by one, and then combining them into a whole presented them in a series of striking pictures. With much learning they reduced to a system the numerous errors of detail, sown here and there by the partisans of Americanism, in their writings or their discourses, and of which the public was scarcely in a position to detect common bond. It may be that they also introduced certain opinions or practises more or less foreign to the matter in dispute and thus prepared a subterfuge for those who later refused to be responsible for all the doctrines imputed to them, and which it was attempted to comprise in their system."

The writer declares that the French clergy while noting the various errors comprised under the name of Americanism. "appears to have seen in them only the expression of the views of a small group of Americans, bishops, priests and simple faithful, not of the American Church in its entirety; and they refused to admit the hypothesis, put forward by several, of a separatist plot or of a plan of campaign knowingly inaugurated and conducted against the Catholic Church. They awaited with respect and confidence the decision of the supreme head of the Church."

This decision, he says, came in the Pope's letter of Jan. 23, 1839, to Carrinal Gibbons.

spect and confidence the decision of the supreme head of the Church."

This decision, he says, came in the Pope's letter of Jan. 23, 1839, to Cartinal Gibbons. According to him all the French priests who were supporters of Americanism at once submitted to the authority of the Holy See. At this point in his article the Rev. Dr. Pechenard indukes in what is considered by Catholics as an attack upon Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Keane. He writes: "Great was the general surprise when, after the Papal condemnation, the chief American supporters of these noveities were seen vying with each other in their reprobation of them and declaring with the greatest nonchalance that they never had anything in common with them. But then what were the meaning and the purport of the pontifical decision? Could it be that it had struck at phantoms and condemned imaginary errors maintained by no one? That is what the people asked themselves."

To prove his claim that the errors condemned by the Pope were really professed in this country Dr. Pechenard quotes Archbishop Corrigan and the Bishops of the province of Milwaukee. He says: "We have first of all the testimony of Mgr. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York, Writing to the Holy Father on the loth of March, 1859, in his own name and in that of the Bishops of his province, he admires the wission with which his Holiness has succeeded in embodying in one document the manifold and fallacious errors which are put forward as sound Catholic doctrine under the specious title of Americanism. Lecently, too, the Bishops of the province of Milwaukee, in an address to the sovereign Pontiff, recognized in a most explicit manner that the errors condemned by the Holy See have really been professed in America and expressed their disapproval of the subterfuges to which certain Catholics resort in order to evade the condemnation." To prove his claim that the errors condemned nation."
In France, Pr. Pechenard says, "no one any longer undertook the defence of Americanism, whether in the French press or in the reviews, and at present there is no talk of it. The errors have been abandoned and the term 'Americanism' is in ill repute."

A special service in Gaelic was held in the Collegiate Reformed Church at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street yesterday afternoon by the Scottish clan that worships in a room by the Scottish clan that worships in a room connected with the church. The special service was held for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Donald MacDougall, who has done missionary work in New Zenland and is now on a visit to this city. The hymns were sung in Gaelic and the Rev. Mr. MacDougall preached in that language and in English.

HUMAN TARGET FOR AIRGUNS.

Small Boys' Darts Struck Home.

"Gee," said Wesley to Felix, "ain't that great? It's better'n cats, Aim low." The first volley of darts was effective and here was a yell from the human target. By there was a yell from the human target. By reaching around behind himself as far as possible the policeman managed to extract two pinhead darts tipped with feathers to make them go straight.

"Is it cramps or is the soap at the other end of the tub. Mr. Wideshein?" anxiously asked the landlady, who had heard the yell and stood outside the door to learn what the trouble was.

each.

As Wideshein rode his bicycle up and down the Boulevard yesterday afternoon, chasing automobiles, his brother cops noticed that he seemed to rest all his weight on the pedais and hardly touched the saddle.

CROWD HEARS TALMAGE

at the Marble Collegiate Church.

T. DeWitt Talmage returned to this city yeserday and preached in the morning at the Marble Collegiate Church. Crowds, strikingly different in external characteristics from the congregation of the church, jammed the aisles nearly half way to the pulpit platform and the space between the last line of seats and the doors. Women and men pushed their way in

doors. Women and men pushed their way in as at a country circus. Guards finally prevented the ingress of more people.

Mr. Talmage gave an imitation of an auctioneer selling a bankrupt's stock of clothing, of an engineer rescuing a little girl by getting out to the cowcatcher of his engine and grabbing her, represented a business man kicking down stairs a young woman employee who asked for her wages, and made people laugh audibly by reciting observations of overstocked shopkeepers.

ould reach across the country from ocean to

Fight of the Classis Against Trompen.

church and with these it is proposed to organize a new consistory. For this purpose the classical Committee will visit Ramsey's tomorrow evening. After the new organization is effected a formal demand will be made upon Mr. Trompen and his consistory to surrender the church property and in case of refusal legal proceedings will be taken against them. The present officers of the church say that the classic cannot supersede them by another consistory as contemplated.

friends may deem it necessary to defend Fund for the Ecumenical Missionary Con-

day morning. He was walking on the railroad track be ween Richmond avenue and Broadway. The engineer, William Miller, was placed under arrest. Simpson was well known in Fort Richmond, where he formerly held a responsible place in the Staten Island Dye Works.



Bicycle Cop Was Taking a Bath and Som

Felix Birch of 108 West 103d street and Wesley Smith of 120 West 103d street, each 12 years old, went into Wesley's back yard yesterday morning with their airguns to see what they could shoot. At the same time Policeman Wideshein of the bicycle squad, who lives at 121 West 102d street, started to take a bath. His bathroom window overlooks Wesley Smith's yard. Like all bicycle cops Wideshein is an athlete and follows all the rules that he can think of about rubbing down after a bath, waving his arms, rising up on his toes and having the window wide open regardless of weather, He didn't omit any of these things yesterday morning. The boys with the airgons saw him. He wasn't in uniform. He wasn't in anything to speak of, so of course they couldn't tell that e was a policeman.

"No." growled Wideshein, "I'm moulting." "No." growled Wideshein. "I'm moulting." Then thinking that the incident was closed he resumed his light exercise to get up the regulation glow before going out on post; but the target practice was resumed at the same time. Of the second voller, only one shot took effect. The other dart whizzed by Wideshein's head and stuck in the bathroom wall, thus furnishing slowly and deeply. Wideshein threw on his clothes and rushed around the end of the block in 103d street. Before Felix and Wesley had got through disputing about whose shot it was that had scored that second bullseve the human target nabbed them both. The captor took them to the West Fifty-fourth street police court, where he arraigned them on charges of mallelous mischief, felonious assault, disorderly conduct and obstructing an officer. The boys were fined \$10 each.

As Wideshein rode his bicycle up and down

He Made an Address Yesterday Forenoon

tocked shopkeepers.
"I think," said he, "the last wars that ever vill be fought are being fought now. I believe hat the nations will withdraw from butchery. think there are plenty of people here who will see the last cannon spiked. The exploits of the future are to be in the saving of men and women and children. How many women are ground up every year in the cities. The procession of them, if they were marshalled.

HACKENSACK. N. J., March 4.-All was quiet at the Ramsey's Church to-day but the classis of Hackensack will attempt to drive Rev. N. J. Trompen, and his adherents from the field. Classis asserts that it has won over Elder Christie and about twenty members of the church and with these it is proposed to organ-



The time will come when to remain diseased will be a disgrace—it should be a crime.—

Its as Broad Long The great demand for Do you know the story of Unceda Discuit con-Uncoda Biscuit? The bakers have begun an-Unceda Biscuit? The stantly keeps the grocers' stocks fresh. The other chapter. They famous air tight box have so increased their keeps the biscuit in such facilities that now, for perfect condition that the first time, the baking when they reach you keeps pace with the sell-ing. And the biscuit they're as delightfully crisp as when just from the oven. All grocers are better, more crisp, sell them; everybody more appetizing than eats them. Uneeda Biscuit

ADVERTINED FOR GIRLS.

The Business of Blind Mr. Ray in Jersey

City Investigated.

the Jersey City police on Saturday that the

parents of two young girls living in his pre-

paper stating that young girls could obtain

pleasant and lucrative employment by apply-

ing to R. Ray, 13 Exchange place, Jersey City

The girls wrote to Ray and received a reply in-

forming them that if they were under 23 year

old he would get them good positions travel ling or put them on the stage. Capt. Enis sug-

gested that it might be well to investi

gate Ray's business. Inspector Archibold

Court Decision on the Governorship Ques

tion Expected-Legislation Programme.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.-This week will

Kentucky Court of Appeals is anticipated

CHICAGO'S ROBBERY EPIDEMIC

Highwaymen at Work in the Streets-Robberies on the South Side. CHICAGO, March 4.-While walking in Thirty-

seventh street at 8 o'clock last night Thomas

Walsh was confronted by three men who thrust

revolvers in his face and demanded his money.
Dr. H. B. Whitaker of 3541 Indiana avenue, who came around the corner of Grand boulevard at the time, was held up also, but the thieves became frightened and ran before getting his money. They secured several dollars from Wash.

Miss Ennny Hartzell 4542 Engand avenue

from Waish.

Miss Fanny Hartzell, 4542 Emerald avenue, a stenographer employed by Swift & Company, was attacked by two boys near Fortysixth and Wallace streets, thrown into a snowbank and severely choked by the young desperatoes. They threatened to kill her unless she gave them her po-ketbook. Her cries aroused the neighboring residents so quickly that the youthful highwaymen were forced to flee.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEGRO.

BISHOP GRANT HOPEFUL OF BET-TER FEELING BETWEEN THE RACES. Continual Agitation, He Says, Is Producing

Good and Widespread Results-Educa-tion is Doing Much for the Poor Whites of the South as Well as for the Negroes. Bishop Abram Grant of the New York Diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal Church officiated last evening at the Bethel Church in West Twenty-fifth street, of which Dr. W. D. Cook is the pastor. For the past four years Bishop Grant has had the supervision of the work of his denomination in this State, as well as in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. His term as diocesan Bishop of these States will expire in May, as the General Con-

quadrennium. During the period of Bishop Grant's administration, it is affirmed, more members have been added to the membership of his district, more money has been collected, a larger extent of territory has been acquired and general results obatined for the betterment of the churches of his faith than in any other period of its history. There are 900 preachers under his juris-

forence will meet then at Columbus, Ohio, and

make a reassignment of Bishops for a new

diction. Bishop Grant, in conversation yesterday, spoke of his travels and observations among his people in the South and other sections. He said: "There never was a time in the history of the race in which the outlook for the future of the race was brighter. Lynchings are on the decrease. Governors of Southern States are. in their messages, making recommendations favorable to the establishment of a better peace between the two races, and now and then are to be heard in the Congress of the nation and other high places utterances that give hope and cheer to the race. The preachers and teachers of the race are teaching the cultivation of high moral principles, the value of virtue and refinement, the acquirement of virtue and refinement, the acquirement of homes and money, and the cultivation of the friendship of good people everywhere. The masses are heeding these instructions and are putting them into practice with the result that in a few years we shall be a new people. Already in the South the negro owns thousands of homes and pays taxes on millions of value and annually there are going out from the schools and colleges of the country thousands

county officials recognizing Gov. Taylor and Democratic officials recognizing Gov. Beckham and his minor state officers quartered at Capitol Hotel. One of the sharpcondiets of the State governments has arisen over the public printing. Both sets of officers have been applying to the State printer for the same branks, reports and books to be sent to county officers on which to make reports to the State officers.

The Legislature will adjourn on March 13, and pending the remaining eight days the House members will call from committees various bills for passage. There is a close fight over the McChord Railroad bill giving the Railroad Commission the right to fix freight rates. The School Book bill and other party measures will be brought up carly in the week. Beckham is expected to sign the Gorphelm William of the commission within a few days to offer a reward for Goebel's assassin will follow. The detectives have from the public. For this reason the examining trial of the suspects under arrest, it is said, has been delayed. The examining trial will take place this week.

Fund for the Ecumenical Missionary Conference.

The Finance Committee of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, which is to meet here on April 21, reports additional subscriptions amounting to \$4,105, among them the follows and the conference on April 21, reports additional subscriptions amounting to \$4,105, among them the follows and W. C. Schermerhorn. \$500. About \$20,000 yet remains to be raised to meet the expenses of the conference. The Treasurer is George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine street.

The Rev. Dr. Brown Ill of Grip.

The Rev. Dr. Brown Ill of Grip.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, is confined to his room in the parsonage with a severe attack of grip. The Rev. John Huske, assistant to the rector, occupied the pulpit yesterday.

Merchants to Have a Hearing on Tariff Act. Special Deputy Collector of Customs Couch has notified G. W. J. Angell, Secretary of the Customs Committee of the Merchants' Association, that the Collector will give a public hearing all his office next Thursday forenoon relative to paragraph 313 of the Tariff act. This is the paragraph which was the cause of a contention between the Appraiser and a number of inmorters and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in the House of Representatives. The bill makes precision for the Appraiser's decision by the Customs Committee of Importers and which resulted in an appeal from the Appraiser's decision by the Cust

Negroes of Jamaica, L. I., Don't Like the

Idea of a Separate School. Supt. Stevens and the school authorities of Queens borough will attempt to-day to open School 47 at Jamaica, L. I., which is a separate school for colored children. The school is being opened in accordance with a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which established the right of the Queens borough School Board to maintain separate schools. The colored people, however, do not take kindig to the scheme.

The school is one of the best appointed in Queens. The teaching force and the janitor have been changed to please the colored population. It is expected that between sixty and seventy

pupils will be sent to the school. William H. Thornbury, the local School Commissioner, has been acting as peacemaker and has attempted

Thornbury, the local School Commissioner, has been acting as peacemaker and has attempted to get the colored people to accept the situation. At the epening of the school to-day Mr. Thornbury will present two gold medals. One is to go to the boy who has the best school record. The other is to go to the boy who has the best school record. The other is to go to the brightest cirl pupil. Supt. Stevens has also decided to leave in the white schools all the colored pupils above the fourth grach has been done us and we do not propose to stop fighting for our rights even ailments. It is NOW such a centre.

If you have the Rheumatism try Munyon's Rheumatism Cure: if you have a cold try his Cold Cure: if you have Dispepsia try his Dyspepsia Cure: it you have by spepsia try his Dyspepsia Cure: it you have any Kidney trouble try his Kilney Cure. Munyon has a specific remedy for most every discase: mostly 25 cts. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure: if you have a specific remedy for most every discase: mostly 25 cts. Munyon's Inhair cures Catarrh. Grippe, Bronchitis, &c. Price, \$1 (with all medicines complete).

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE.

It is yourd duty to consult a physician every now and then: a threatened discass may be averted; an unthought of weakness may be turned into streams.

MUNYON'S DOCTORS ARE FREE. Call upon them at any time—sair your own convenience. Skilled specialists will give you the best advice simply for the mere asking. Open day and evening, except Sunday.

907 BROADWAY (Cor. 2012)

Thornbury, the local School Commissioner, has been acting as peacemaker and has attempted to get the colored heads on the school has the colored heads of the school has the colored people to the State has decided against use of to the best school but the children of a gang of Italians who live right near me can go to this school, but the children of a gang of Italians who live right near me can go to this school, when there is another school have any of the here when well as the colored against the colored against use. Or course, for the

of them have been attending for the past four years. The colored people say Hunter is a negro and his children should be sent to the negro school. Hunter says he is a Montauk Indian and his wife is a descendant from the Montauk and Shinnecock Indians. Supt. Stevens has announced that after the school is opened he will take up the case of Mr. Hunter and he will then decide whether his children are to go to the white or colored school. Mrs. Cisco, against whom the Court of Appeals decided, refuse to send herchildren to the colored school and has made arrangements to have them placed in an institution in New Jersey. NOT ALL TOASTED ENGLAND

BRITONS WILD WHEN LUCANIA GOT THE AFRICAN NEWS.

Sir W. D. Pearson Orders Champagne All Around-Ten Women, Nearly All Americans, and Some Men Wont Join in His Toast-Milholland Speaks Up for Cronje. When the Cunarder Lucania started in from er anchorage off the Hook on Saturday night everybody aboard knew that she wasn't going

to dock and they decided to have an enjoyable time at supper. Most of her passengers were

British born and they were much elated over

Police Captain Enis of Brooklyn reported to the news they had just got of the surrender of Cronje. The pilot who brought a bundle of New York newspapers aboard the liner off the cinct had reported to him their daughters had | Sandy Hook lightship was almost mobbed by answered an advertisement in a New York | the Britons. One of the most enthusiastic news seekers was Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Bart., of the firm of Pearson & Son, London contractors, who have the job of building a railroad in Mexico connecting Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, with Salina Cruz, on the Pacific. Sir Weetman's enthusiasm, when he heard of Cronie's capture, fizzed up to quart bottles for

all hands. At least, that was the report of some

of the passengers. Sir Weetman suggested, it

is said, that the dinner should be turned into a jubilation over the victory of British arms. J. L. Egbert of Boston was chosen as chairman of the meeting. Every diner found a glass of champagne before him or her. Mr. Egbert said in substance that he congratulated England on her success in South Africa and particularly on the defeat of Cronje, and that he hoved the time would come when the English-speaking people would rule the world. About ten women, nearly all Americans, and several men did not rise to the toast of "Here's to England," or a sentiment to that effect. Among the men were John E. Milhoiland and J. de Goeyen, Jr., the latter a Hollander. Milholland is an American of Secten-Irish descent. According to several passengers he got up after the toast hall been drunk and said he objected to the remarks of Mr. Egbert because they reflected on a gallant man. Gen. Cronje, who had been forced to surrender to an overwhelming torce. Mr. Milhoiland added that Cronje was as brave as any of the Generals opposing him and that he, Milhoiland, found himself unable to drink the toast.

There was an oppressive silence, lasting several seconds, a few hisses followed, and they were succeeded by faint applause.

Mr. Ezbert then got up and declared that he hoped the time would come when the

gate Ray's business. Inspector Archibold assigned Detectives McNally and Gallagher to the case. They found Ray occupying room 21 in Steup's Hotel, 13 Exchange place, where he had been for three or four days. He is a blind man, about 38 years old. When he wanted to go anywhere he engaged one of the boys who sells papers at the entrance to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry to guide him. The detectives found in his room about one hundred letters torn into scraps. The proprietor of the hotel told the detectives that Ray wanted the girls who called to be shown up to his room, but the proprietor refused and insisted that he must receive them in the parlor. The proprietor also said that a number of girls had called on Ray. The detectives returned to Folice Hendquariers and Mrs. Mary Smith, a janitress there, was sent down to see Ray. She told him that she had called in answer to his advertisement. Ray called her over to him and passed his hands over her face. "You are too old," he said, when he had finished his examination, "You know I want something young, You are also too short," "I am neither too old nor too short," replied Mrs. Smith. She took off her hat and Ray placed his hand on her head.
"You wont suit," he said.
"You wont suit," he said.
"Ray was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned by Inspector Archibold. He told the Inspector that he meant no harm to the girls. He said he merely wanted to get a young and fascinating girl who would pass for his daughter an i guide him around the streets were succeeded by faint applianse.

Mr. Egbert then get up and declared that there wasn't any better American than Mr. Egbert: that he was a thoroughbred, but that next to America he loved England.

Then there were cheers for the Queen, the President of the United States and Yankeeland. The Hollander, J. de Goeyen, Jr., sent his card to Sir Weetman with a note which said that he, de Goeyen, regretted that he could not join in the toast.

Former Jack Tar Killed by a Train.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4.-The remains of be important in the political contest cases. Fredericke Von Heede were found along the The decision of Judge Field is expected, the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near this city cases will be appealed and a decision of the this morning. In trying to board a freight train he slipped and fell under the wheels. within ten days. Meantime the two State
governments are in full operation, Republican
county officials recognizing Gov. Taylor and
Democratic officials recognizing Gov. Beck-

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed generally yesterday over the country east of the Mississippi, except for light

snow near Lake Superior. The storm coming in from the North Pacific has not taken definite formation east of the mountains, although it was cloudy and threatening in the Cen . tral and Northwest States to the west of the Mississippi, with rain in scattered places in the former section and light snow in the latter. The tempera-

ture was higher in all districts, except in the Dakotas and Minnesota it was lower. In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind southwest, average velocity fourteen miles an hours average humidity, 74 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level; At 8 A. M., 30, 16; 3 P. M., 30, 24. The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

-Official. Sun's, -Official. \\
1300, 1899, 1990 1900, 1899, 1990

9 A. M. 35° 38° 36° 6 P. M. 45° 35°

12 M. 41° 37° 43° 9 P. M. 44° 38°
3 P. M. 45° 38° 46° 12 Mid. 45° 35°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, colder to-day, with snow in

orth and rain turning to snow in south cortion, with cold wave at night. Tuesday, probably snow; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly. For New Jersey, rain in south; rain turning to snow and colder in north portion, with cold wave at

night; Tuesday, probably snow; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly. snow; cold wave at night; Tuesday, probably snow; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly,

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Mary-land, rain and colder to-day; Tuesday, probably snow; variable winds For New England, snow to-day and colder, except on extreme south coast, cold wave at night in Massachusetts and interior of Connecticut. Tuesday,

northerly. For western Pennsylvania, snow in north; rain of snow and much colder in south pertion to-day, with cold wave in afternoon or night. Tuesday, probably snow; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly, For western New York, snow and continued cold to-day and probably Tuesday; fresh to brisk north-

